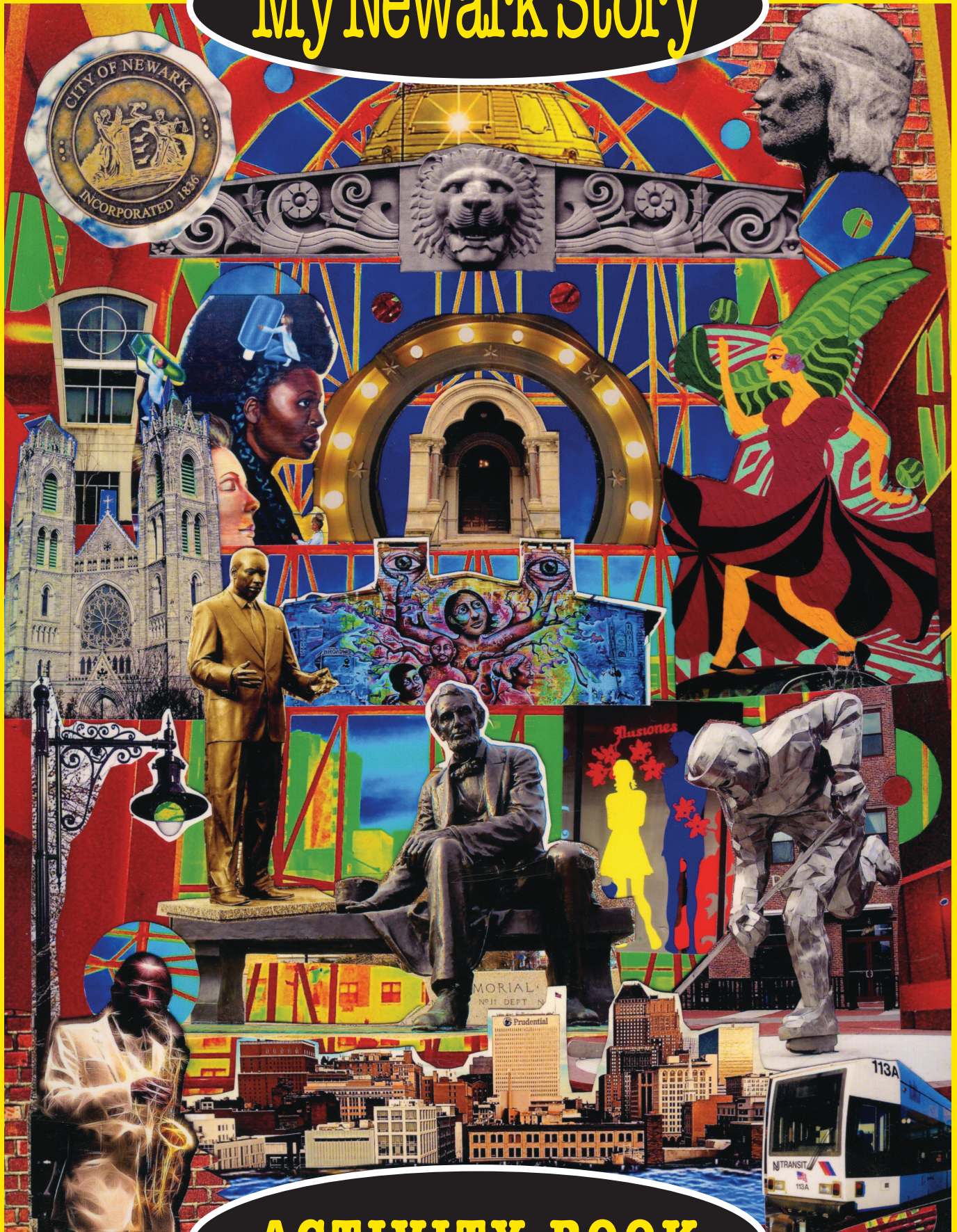


My Newark Story



ACTIVITY BOOK

Welcome to New Jersey's Most Historic City!



Welcome to the My Newark Story Activity Book!

As you work through the following activities, you will be introduced to a variety of topics that are important to Newark's history and culture.

These topics range from the story of Newark's earliest inhabitants, to the arrival of immigrants from around the world, to the changes taking place in neighborhoods today.

Begin this workbook by taking the short quiz on the next page to see what you already know about Newark. You can then complete the book at your own pace.

If you are interested in learning more about Newark's history, visit the Newark Public Library to explore the many historical materials that are available to you.

A Note to Parents and Teachers:

The activities in this book were created primarily for a third to eighth grade audience. However, younger students can use this book to practice reading with adults and older students will benefit from going more in-depth with the activity extensions.

How Well Do You Know Newark?

What do you already know about Newark?

Before going through the lessons in this book, take this short quiz to test your Newark knowledge. Answers can be found in the answer key at the back of the book.

- 1. In what year was the colony of Newark founded?**
 - A. 1492
 - B. 1666
 - C. 1776
 - D. 1925
- 2. What is the name given to the first Europeans who settled in Newark?**
 - A. Vikings
 - B. Crusaders
 - C. Puritans
 - D. Amish
- 3. What is the name of the river that runs through Newark?**
 - A. The Passaic River
 - B. The Hudson River
 - C. The Delaware River
 - D. The East River

- 4. The first county park in the United States was founded in Newark. What is its name?**
 - A. Weequahic Park
 - B. Central Park
 - C. Liberty State Park
 - D. Branch Brook Park
- 5. Which one of these universities is located in Newark?**
 - A. Princeton University
 - B. The College of New Jersey (TCNJ)
 - C. The New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT)
 - D. Drew University
- 6. Which one of these famous singers is from Newark?**
 - A. Beyoncé
 - B. Whitney Houston
 - C. Mariah Carey
 - D. Selena Gomez



7. Which of these sports teams plays in Newark?

- A. The New Jersey Devils
- B. The New York Giants
- C. The New York Jets
- D. The New York Yankees

8. Which of the following people has NEVER been the mayor of Newark?

- A. Cory Booker
- B. Ras Baraka
- C. Chris Christie
- D. Ken Gibson

9. Which of the following buildings is NOT located in Newark?

- A. Prudential Center
- B. New Jersey Performing Arts Center (NJPAC)
- C. Madison Square Garden
- D. The Hahne & Co. building

10. Which of the following is NOT the name of a neighborhood in Newark?

- A. Journal Square
- B. Vailsburg
- C. Clinton Hill
- D. The Ironbound

Who Were the Lenni-Lenape?

MANY RESIDENTS HAVE LEARNED

that Newark was discovered in 1666. Although Robert Treat and the Puritans first came to Newark during this time, a group of Native Americans called the Lenni-Lenape had been using the land that Newark was built on for thousands of years.

The Lenni-Lenape did not believe in the ownership of land or in private property. They built homes in small villages along the Delaware River, which now forms the border of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Every spring, they would walk from these villages to the banks of the Passaic River in Newark to catch fish, clams, and oysters. They traveled seasonally and based their lifestyle around the changing landscape of the Northeast.

The Puritans “bought” Newark from the Lenni-Lenape in exchange for tools such as guns, swords, and axes. It is hard to know what the Lenni-Lenape understood when they traded the land that became Newark for \$750 worth of goods. All of the written accounts of this trade come from the Puritans and not the Lenni-Lenape. Most people today would not have considered this trade to be fair.

This exchange forced the Lenni-Lenape off of the land they had survived on for thousands of years. The Lenni-Lenape were known for being a peaceful tribe and did little to fight back against the Puritans in Newark. Many of them died of smallpox, a disease which they had no immunity from. Others were forced onto reservations or fled to other parts of the country.

Descendants of the Lenni-Lenape still live throughout New Jersey and North America. Some are part of the Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation and others are part of the Ramapough Lenape Nation. Members of these nations participate in the traditional cultural practices of the tribe. To learn more about the



A map showing the land inhabited by the Lenni-Lenape.



A picture showing the Puritan landing at Newark in 1666.

modern Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape and Ramapough Lenape, you can visit their official tribal websites at: nanticoke-lenape.info and ramapoughlenapenation.org.

Directions: Answer and discuss the questions below.

1. What was life like for the Lenni-Lenape before they came into contact with the Puritans?

2. Why was the land that Newark was built on important to the Lenni-Lenape?

3. How were the lives of the Lenni-Lenape different compared to the people who live in Newark today?

4. What did the Puritans give the Lenni-Lenape in exchange for the land that became Newark? Do you think this was a fair trade? Why or why not?

5. What happened to the Lenni-Lenape after the Puritans took Newark from them?

Extension

Visit the website for the National Museum of the American Indian at nmai.si.edu. Search the museum's collections page to find Lenape artifacts and artwork. Visit the museum in New York City to learn even more about the Lenni-Lenape.

Further Reading

Stanley, Joseph. *Delaware (Lenape)*. New York: PowerKids Press, 2016.

Stewart, Mark. *New Jersey Native Peoples*. Chicago: Heinemann Library, 2004.

Who Were the Puritans?

Key Vocabulary

COLONISTS: A group of people who leave their home country to settle somewhere else. The new settlement is connected to the original country. For example, there have been many colonies in North America, including the Spanish, Dutch, and British colonies.

THEOCRACY: A government ruled by those with religious authority. The United States is not a theocracy because people of all religions are allowed to vote.

THE SETTLEMENT OF NEWARK

was established in 1666 by a group of people called the Puritans. The Puritans were a deeply religious group from England who left their homes to start colonies in America. The Puritans believed in living a humble lifestyle based on hard work and religion.

The Puritans did not engage in many activities that we would consider to be fun or enjoyable. The term "Puritan work ethic" is often used to describe someone who works hard and relaxes little.

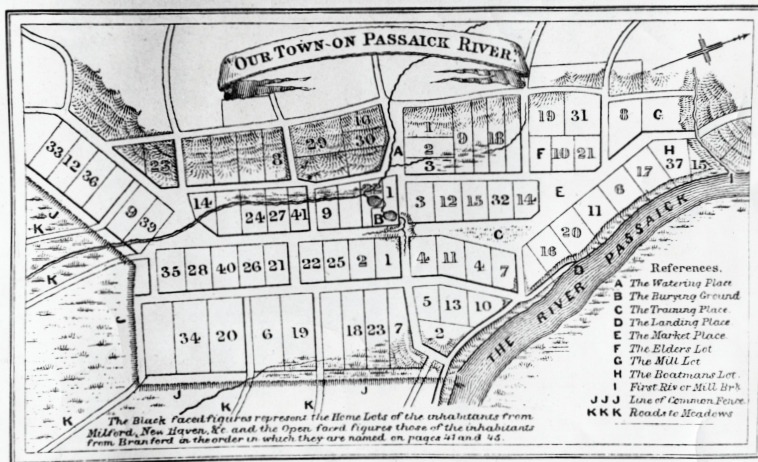
The first Puritans to settle in Newark were led by a man named Robert Treat. Robert Treat and his Puritan followers left their homes in what is now Connecticut to establish a colony where their religion would dominate all aspects of life.

Newarkers today openly practice many different religions, but under Robert Treat, Puritans were the only people who could vote and make decisions about life in their colony. This type of government is called a theocracy.

A map of colonial Newark in 1668. The numbers show the owners of different plots of land. Unlike the Lenni-Lenape, the Puritans believed in private ownership of land. The intersection of the 1, 3, and 4 lots is the present day location of Broad and Market Streets.



A picture of Robert Treat standing over Newark. Several places in Newark are named after him, including a school and a hotel.



When the Puritans established the first settlement in Newark, they needed to come up with a list of rules to preserve the peace in their new community.

Directions: If you were to form a new settlement, what rules would you establish? On the scroll below, write the name of your new city. Then list five rules that you think people in your city should follow.

(Write the name of your new city above.)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Extension

What was daily life like for the Puritans of Newark? Visit the Newark Public Library and the internet to research more about the Puritans and early life in colonial Newark. Write a diary explaining what a typical day would have been like.

The Importance of the Passaic River

THE PASSAIC RIVER is important to Newark's history. For thousands of years, the river had been a popular fishing spot for the Lenni-Lenape. Robert Treat and the Puritans first settled near the river in 1666. As Newark became an industrial city, many factories opened along the banks of the Passaic. Boats traveled along the river every day, carrying thousands of pounds of goods to be sold in markets in Newark.

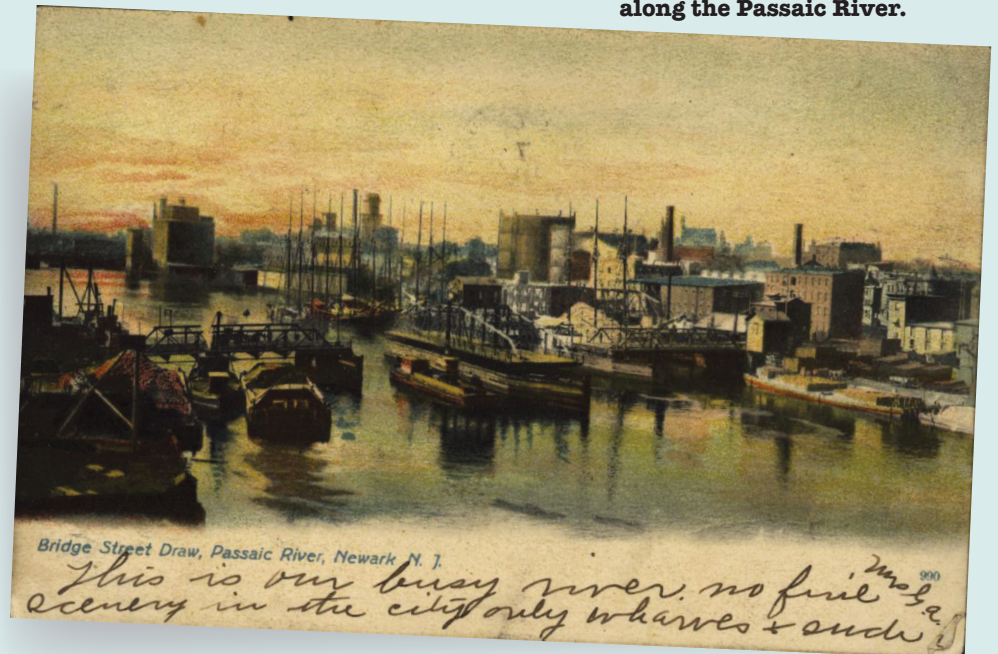
The major problem the Passaic River faces today is pollution. For much of its history, companies have dumped pollutants such as dioxin and lead paint into the river. The Passaic River has been declared one of the most polluted rivers in the United States. People are warned against swimming in it and eating any fish they catch from it. For many years, Newarkers avoided the Passaic River.

There have been many efforts to clean up the Passaic River. Community groups helped create Riverfront Park so residents could appreciate their long neglected river. Every day, Newarkers walk along the boardwalk at Riverfront Park and participate in events at the "Orange Sticks." Newarkers are working hard to make the river accessible to everyone in the city. Visit newarkriverfront.org to learn more about how you can support the Passaic River.



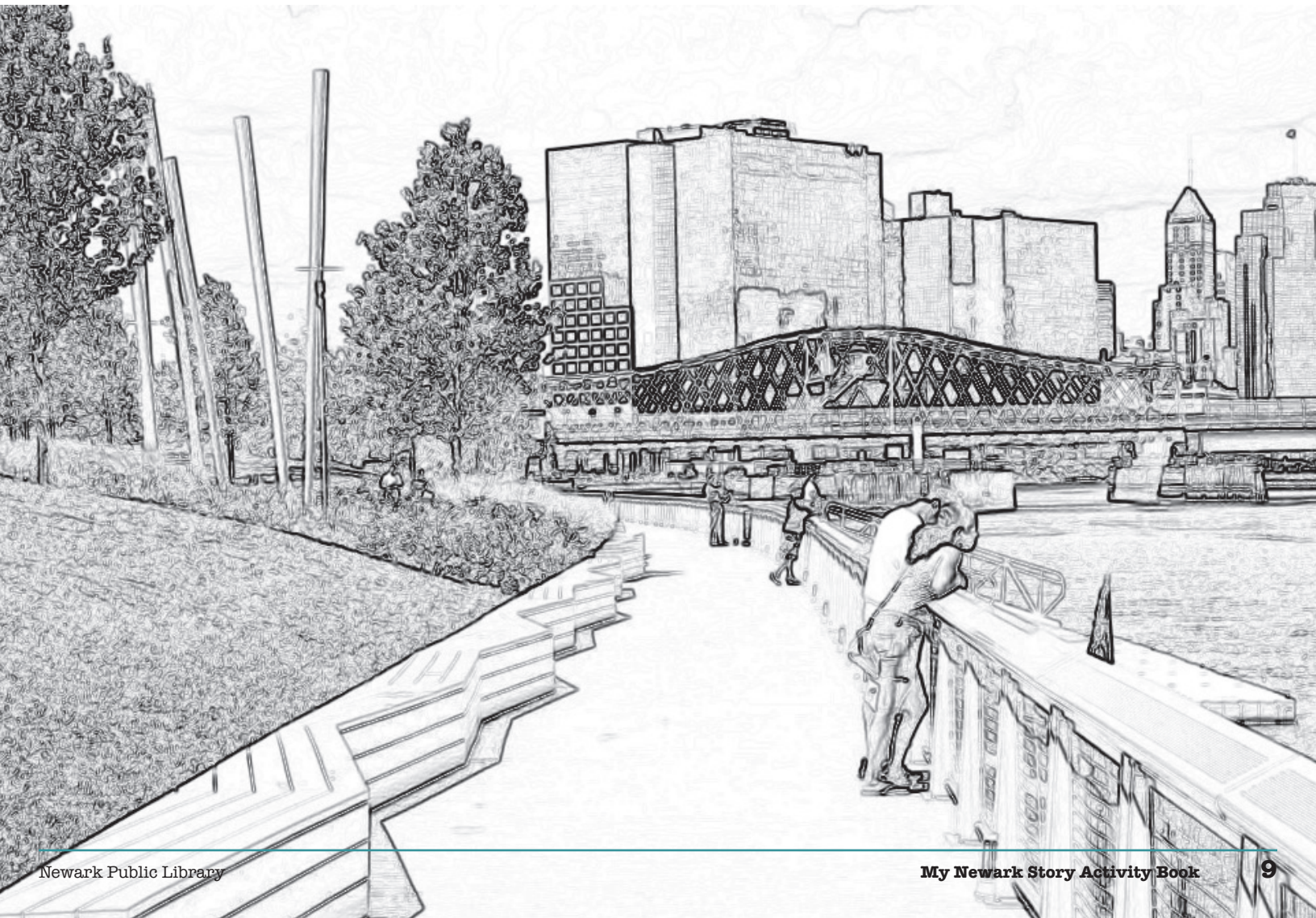
Children playing along the banks of the Passaic River in 1936.
Source: *Newark Evening News*

This postcard from 1909 shows much of the industry along the Passaic River.



Activity 1: On a separate piece of paper, write a letter to the mayor of Newark explaining why the Passaic River is important to the city's history and why it should be protected from polluters.

**Activity 2:
Color in Newark's
Riverfront Park.
Be as creative as you like!**



What is Newark's City Seal?

MOST TOWNS AND CITIES in the United States have their own official seals. These seals are supposed to show the values that cities believe in. Most city seals are very old and they may contain symbols that are no longer recognizable to current residents.

Newark's city seal was created in 1836. In the middle of the seal are three plows that represent the early farmers who lived in Newark. A muscular arm holding a tool sits above the plows. The woman on the left side is holding an olive branch, which is a symbol of peace. The woman on the right is holding a scale and a sword, which are symbols for justice and law.



Directions: What would Newark's city seal look like if it were designed today? Use the template below to design your own city seal. Think about objects you could draw that represent the city of Newark. Be creative with your design.



Newark: A Diverse City

Key vocabulary

IMMIGRANT: A person who moves to a new country.

MIGRANT: A person who moves from one place to another, often within a country.

DEMOGRAPHICS: The types of people who make up a community. Age, race, nationality, and gender are all parts of the demographics of a community.

FOR MOST OF ITS HISTORY, Newark has been a city of immigrants from all over the world and migrants from other parts of the United States. People have settled in Newark for many reasons including jobs, education, family, and the desire for a better quality of life. Because Newark has been home to so many different types of people, the demographics of the city are always changing.

In the 1800s and early 1900s, Newark was a city of mostly white European immigrants. European immigrants came from many countries including Germany, Italy, Ireland, and Poland. A smaller number of Chinese immigrants also established a community in Newark.

By the 1920s, the majority of Newark residents were immigrants or the children of immigrants. Most people lived in tight-knit ethnic neighborhoods where they spoke their native languages, had their own businesses, and elected their own leaders. Because of immigration, Newark experienced enormous growth in its population and economy.



Many people do not know that Newark once had its own Chinatown located around present-day Mulberry Street. This was one of the many immigrant neighborhoods that once existed in Newark. Source: *The Newark Sunday Call*



Directions: On the next page is a map showing where different ethnic communities in Newark lived in 1911. Study the map and answer the following questions.

The Clinton Hill and Weequahic neighborhoods were once primarily Jewish communities. Many Jewish Newarkers moved to the suburbs starting in the 1950s, and Newark no longer has any Jewish neighborhoods. The children in this photo are at a Jewish day care center. Source: *The Newark Sunday Call*



1. What are some of the immigrant groups that existed in Newark in 1911? What immigrant groups were the largest?

2. The ethnic neighborhoods on this map no longer exist. Why do you think that is?

3. What are some of the immigrant communities that are in Newark today? What makes these communities unique?

Extensions

- Interview a person in your community who moved to Newark from another country or another part of the United States. Ask them why they moved to Newark and how their life in Newark has changed since they moved.
- Research one of the immigrant communities that settled in Newark. Why did this group immigrate to the United States? What made this community unique? Your research should focus on things such as the food, clothing, religion, and traditions of this community.

Newark Neighborhood Word Search

Directions: There are many neighborhoods that make up the city of Newark. These neighborhoods were once separated primarily by race and ethnicity. Today, people of many different backgrounds live next to each other, although some neighborhoods still retain aspects of their historic identities.

What neighborhood do you live in?

Can you find the 10 neighborhoods hidden in this word search?

IRONBOUND	WEEQUAHIC	DOWNTOWN	WESTSIDE	FAIRMOUNT
VAILSBURG	CLINTONHILL	FORESTHILL	ROSEVILLE	LINCOLNPARK

R E F D J Q K F A I R M O U N T C Y M Q
 O K T W E E Q U A H I C W E G C L Q R U
 S Y F A L Q D I F S B Z X Y C D A R N I
 E E G K U Y D J H X C L Q H Z N L T K C
 V P N K K H O D J G S S Q H X U C N I F
 I U X F B C W K G X R M D Q J O F N P E
 L V V R L G N M R L U H S V T B K P H A
 L K D S R Y T M U A F D H X K N C E Y M
 E Q J M N M O T B K P O F O T O S K W P
 Z D T V S H W K S H Y N R O T R W L W U
 C E I Z R N N W L E Y J L E F I E E F W
 Y M D S S X V R I H L Q T O S U U V D D
 R O X K T B P L A M I I A Z C T X F W Y
 N S U N I S S Z V C L I N T O N H I L L
 T L Q V V D E X J L S L Z H U M I I Z S
 E R F K U K N W S O R T Z M C Z Y L L N
 D Z W B C I C N Z E F W Y G E S B Q G L
 V R W C C W S A I M Z W U U C A M J H D
 M I J S K E Z I L N U P W Y J O N R V K
 R H H V C N A N V W Z M B Q E E V B H L

The Golden Age of Industrial Newark

FROM THE MID-1800S to the mid-1900s, Newark's population grew enormously. In 1850, about 40,000 people lived in Newark. By 1930, the population grew to over 440,000. One of the reasons why Newark became a much larger city is because of a time period historians call the Industrial Revolution.

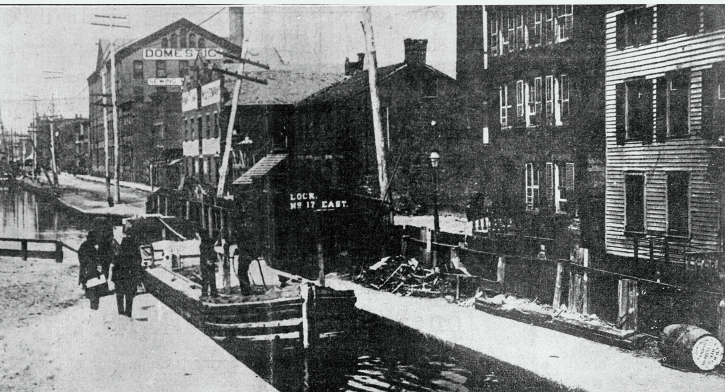
Before the Industrial Revolution, most people in the United States lived in small, rural towns and worked on farms or in shops in their homes. During the Industrial Revolution, millions of people moved to big cities to work in large factories. Many everyday objects such as trains, cars, light bulbs, and phones are products of the Industrial Revolution.

Despite the advances in technology, many people who moved to cities during this time suffered. Factory workers endured long hours, low pay, and unsafe working conditions. Cities often could not handle the number of people moving into them. Pollution, poverty, and a lack of quality housing became major problems in cities like Newark.

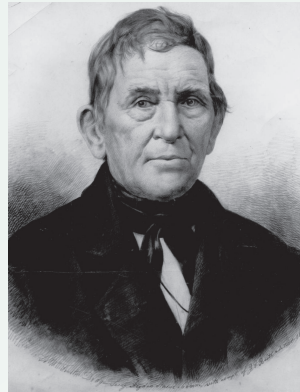
Extension

During the Industrial Revolution, many children worked in factories instead of going to school. Life was very difficult and dangerous for these child laborers. Research the history of child labor laws in the United States and what life was like for children during the Industrial Revolution.

Directions: Below and on the next page are six of the industries that contributed to Newark's development during the Industrial Revolution. Use this information to help you answer the crossword on the following page.



THE MORRIS CANAL: Cars, trains, and buses may be the most common forms of transportation in Newark today, but canals were once a popular way of moving large amounts of goods. At its peak, the Morris Canal was 102 miles long, connecting Jersey City and Phillipsburg, NJ. The canal was built to transport coal from Pennsylvania to the major cities of New Jersey. The canal was used until 1924, at which point railroads had become the most common form of travel.



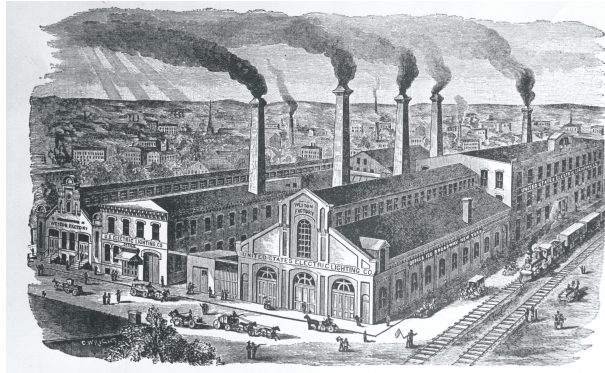
SETH BOYDEN'S PATENT LEATHER: No single person is more important to the industrialization of Newark than Seth Boyden. Boyden's most famous invention is a type of leather known as patent leather. Boyden's patent leather was shinier and more durable than earlier types of leather. It became a popular material to use in making shoes, wallets, and belts. Because of Boyden, Newark became the center of the leather industry and many people became rich off of his invention.



JOHN WESLEY HYATT'S CELLULOID: Celluloid is a type of hard plastic that has been used in many products including jewelry, kitchen utensils, musical instruments, and pens. John Wesley Hyatt invented celluloid on a challenge to create a billiard ball that didn't use elephant ivory. Hyatt's billiard ball was so successful that he opened a large celluloid factory in Newark. His factory also used celluloid to make false teeth, piano keys, and knife handles.



THE BALLANTINE BREWERY: Ballantine Beer is one of the oldest brands of beer in the United States. It was founded in 1840 by Peter Ballantine, a Scottish immigrant to Newark. The Ballantine family ran a very successful brewery that made them one of the wealthiest families in Newark. Their family home, the Ballantine House, is now a part of the Newark Museum.



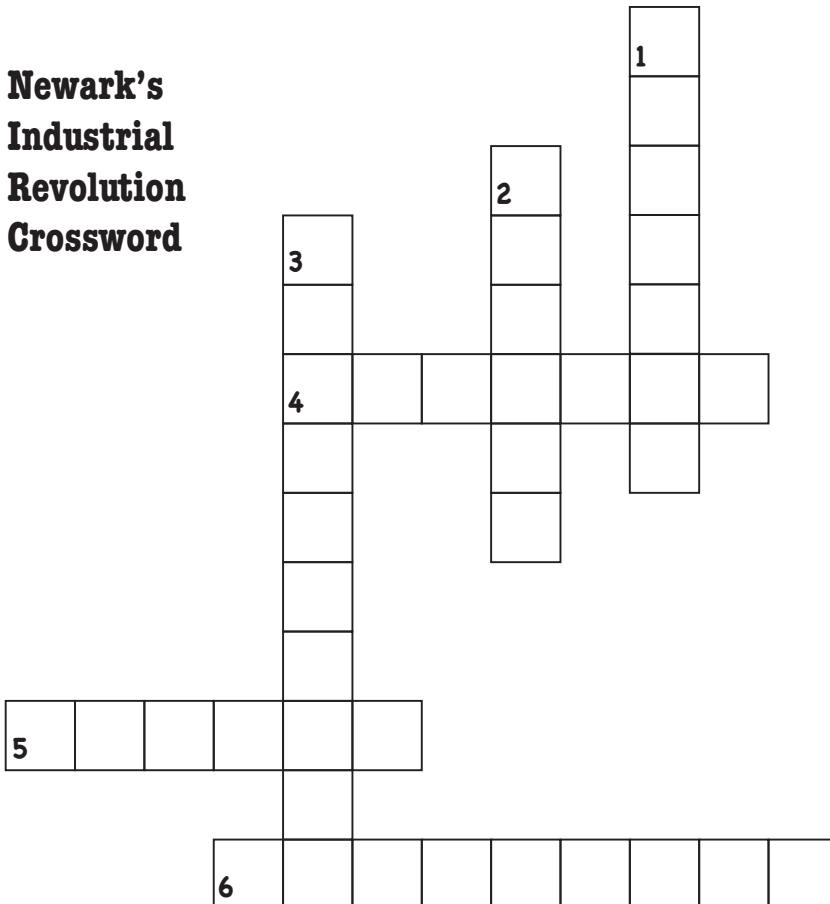
The Weston Factory at Plane and Orange Streets, Newark.

THE WESTON ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY: No person contributed more to lighting the streets of Newark than Edward Weston, an inventor who helped perfect a style of street lighting that became popular throughout the country. Before the invention of street lights, cities were dark and dangerous places at night. In 1881, the city of Newark paid Weston to light Military Park. Military Park became one of the first public parks in the nation to be lit at night.



THE CARRIER ENGINEERING COMPANY: Can you imagine what your summers would be like without air conditioning? Willis Haviland Carrier was an engineer who originally designed heating systems. Through experimentation, he learned how to make his systems generate cold air instead. In 1920, the Carrier Engineering Corporation purchased a factory in Newark. The company went on to manufacture what would become modern air conditioners.

Newark's Industrial Revolution Crossword



ACROSS

4. Seth Boyden was famous for inventing a new type of this material
5. The name of the 102 mile long canal that was used to transport coal from Pennsylvania to New Jersey
6. John Wesley Hyatt invented this material that has been used in false teeth and piano keys

DOWN

1. The name of the inventor who invented the modern air conditioner
2. The name of the inventor who brought street lights to Newark
3. The name of a prosperous Newark family known for their brewery

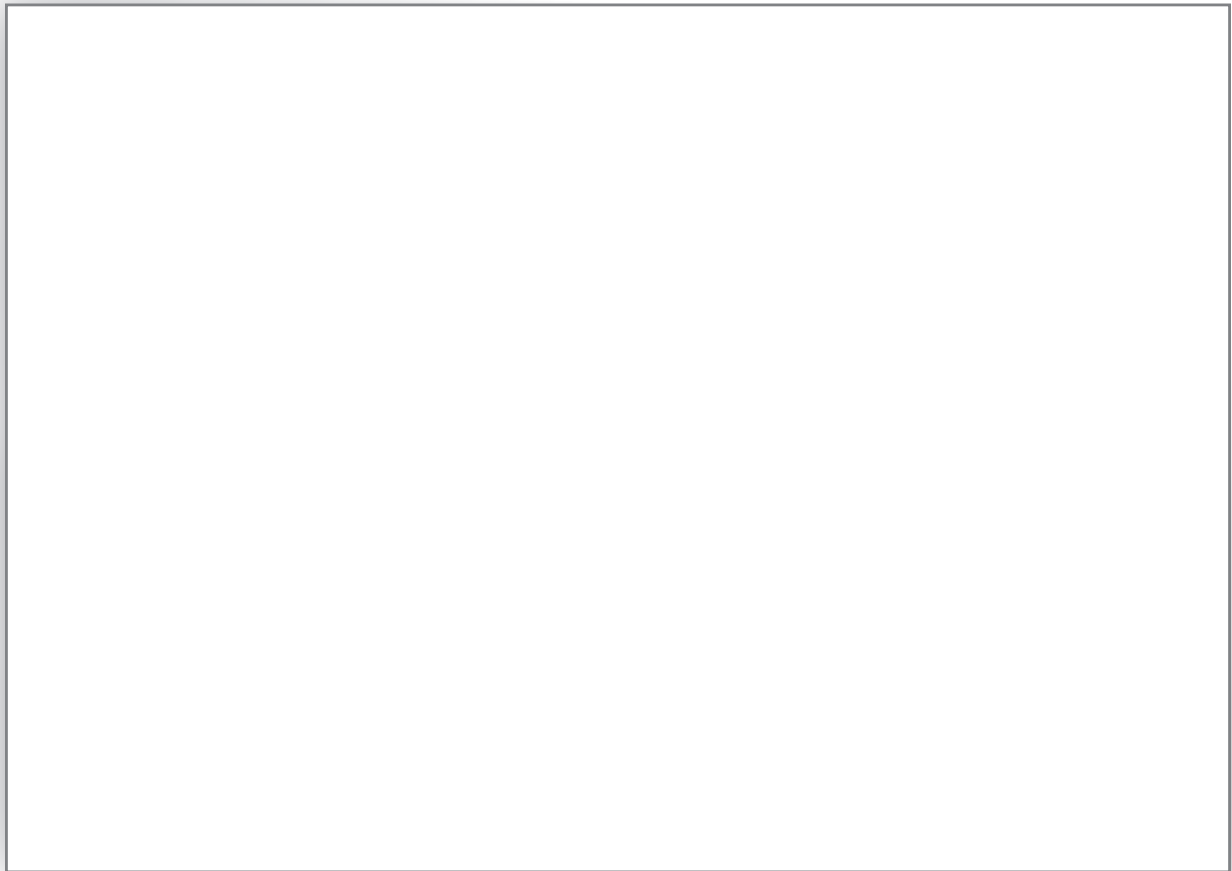
Greetings from Newark

BEFORE TELEPHONES AND COMPUTERS, postcards were the most common way people communicated with each other across long distances. Postcards became popular because people liked the pictures, they were inexpensive, and they were a source of local pride for towns and cities.

The period between 1900–1915 was considered to be the “Golden Age of Postcards.” During this time, Americans sent millions of postcards all around the world.

Directions: Below are postcards of Newark from the early 1900s. On the following page, color in the blank “Greetings from Newark” postcard. Then use the blank space to design your own postcard of a school, park, street, or building in Newark.





Newark and the Great Migration

A family who traveled north during the Great Migration (1918)



THE GREAT MIGRATION was one of the largest movements of people in United States history. Until the early 1900s, most African Americans lived in rural parts of the southern United States. Between 1916 and 1970, over 6 million African Americans migrated from the South to cities in the Northeast, Midwest, and West. By the end of the Great Migration, many northern cities such as Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Newark had

large African American populations and neighborhoods.

Why did so many African Americans leave the rural South for the urban North? During the time of the Great Migration, a racist system of violence and segregationist laws called Jim Crow existed in the southern United States. African Americans had few opportunities for decent jobs and were terrorized by white supremacist groups such as the Ku Klux Klan. Many African Americans wanted to flee the

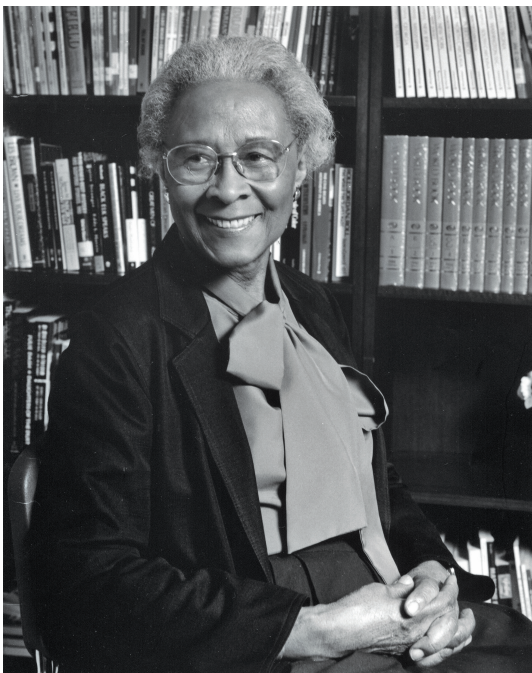
cruelty and poverty they faced in the South. They saw the North as a gateway to a better life.

Newark was a popular destination for African Americans during the Great Migration because of the abundance of jobs in the city's many factories, restaurants, and department stores. Thousands of African Americans settled in Newark's Third Ward, or, what is today known as the Central Ward. By the 1960s, African Americans

made up the majority of the population in Newark.

There were both positive and negative results of the Great Migration. Black culture thrived in Newark as the people of the Great Migration brought with them their artistic, musical, culinary, and religious traditions. Some arrivals were even able to open their own businesses.

However, African Americans were still shut out of most of the city's high paying jobs. They were forced into poor-quality housing in segregated neighborhoods and still faced a great deal of racism in their daily lives. Despite these outcomes, the Great Migration played an enormous role in shaping the history of Newark. Many residents today are the children and grandchildren of those who came to Newark during the Great Migration.



Dr. E. Alma Flagg came to Newark from Virginia during the Great Migration. She became the first African American woman to be the principal of an integrated school in Newark. You can hear her story in the Krueger-Scott Oral History Collection.



Pennsylvania Station in Newark, 1941

Extension 1

The Krueger-Scott Oral History Collection is a large collection of interviews with African Americans who came to Newark during the Great Migration. Visit kruegerscott.libraries.rutgers.edu/ and listen to some of the stories of people who migrated north. What challenges did they face as migrants from the South moving to Newark?

Extension 2

Many people who came to Newark during the Great Migration were unprepared for life in a northern city. New arrivals often did not have warm clothing. People were overwhelmed by the busy streets and crowded housing. Create a survival guide for new people arriving in Newark during the Great Migration.



The most famous artistic depiction of the Great Migration is Jacob Lawrence's sixty-panel *Migration Series*. In this panel, migrants are seen waiting at a crowded train station to board trains to Northern cities.

Activity: During the Great Migration, African American families mostly traveled north by train, bus, and boat. They could only take a small number of possessions with them to start their new lives. Imagine you are moving far away to start a new life. What items would bring with you? Draw them inside the backpack.



The Eagles: Newark's Own Baseball Team

DID YOU KNOW

that residents were once able to see professional-level baseball games without leaving Newark?

From 1936 to 1948, the Newark Eagles were a local baseball team that played their home games in Ruppert Stadium in the Ironbound.

During this time, professional baseball was segregated. Black athletes were not allowed to play for teams like the Yankees so they created their own teams and formed what were called the "Negro Leagues."

The Newark Eagles played in a separate league, but they were no less popular or talented than the white players who played in the Majors. The Eagles won the Negro World Series in 1946, upsetting the Kansas City Monarchs. Several Eagles players including Monte Irvin, Larry Doby, and Leon Day have since been inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame. Effa Manley, the co-owner of the Newark Eagles, was the first



Source: *Newark Evening News*

woman inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Eagles fans were known for their devotion to the team. On game days, city buses heading to Ruppert Stadium would be packed with excited fans dressed in their finest clothing. According to one fan, the crowd would "jump up and down and yell like it was New Year's" when a player hit a home run. One of the Eagles' bat boys later told a reporter, "Why go to Yankee Stadium

when you could see the Eagles? They were right here, in Newark."

Black Newarkers loved the Eagles not only because of their talent on the field. They also saw them as a symbol of hope in a country that still did not guarantee equal rights to black citizens.

In 1947, a baseball player named Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier and became the first African American to

Effa Manley co-owned the Newark Eagles with her husband Abe Manley. She was the first woman inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.
Source: *Newark Evening News*



play in the Major Leagues. After moving to Houston in 1949, the Eagles disbanded in 1950 and many of the players on the team were traded to Major League teams.

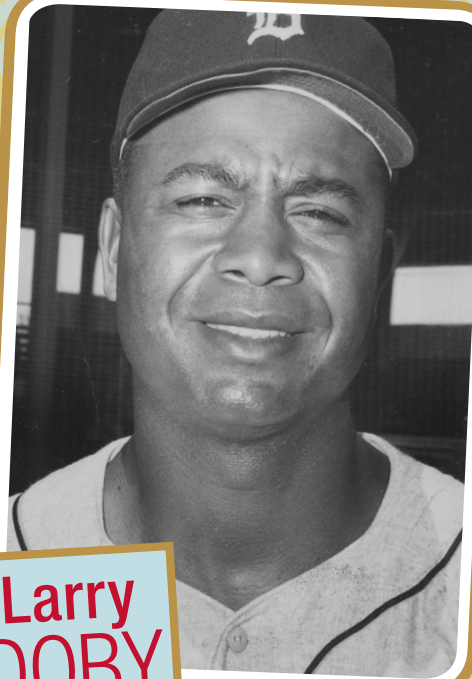
Although few Newarkers today are old enough to have seen an Eagles game, the legendary team is still remembered for its athletic greatness and perseverance.

Directions: On the next page are trading cards for four of the Newark Eagles' most famous players. Use the blank card below to make a trading card for someone you admire. Include a picture and a short description of their accomplishments.



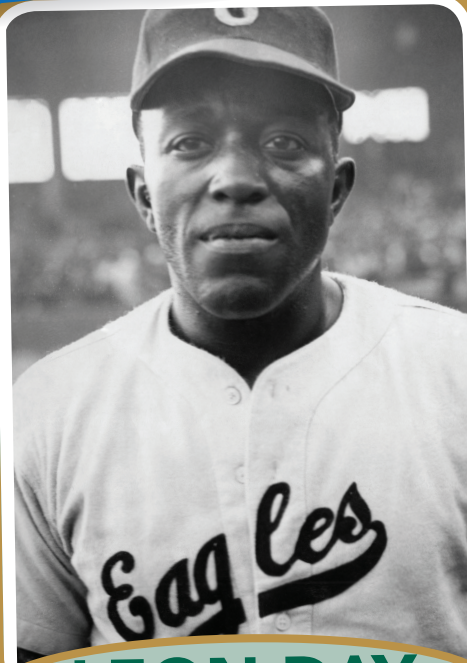
**Monte
IRVIN**

Monte Irvin had a long career in both the Negro and Major Leagues. After Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier, Irvin became one of the first black players in the Majors. He played left and right field for the New York Giants and the Chicago Cubs. At the time of his death in 2016, Irvin was the oldest living person to have played in the Negro Leagues.



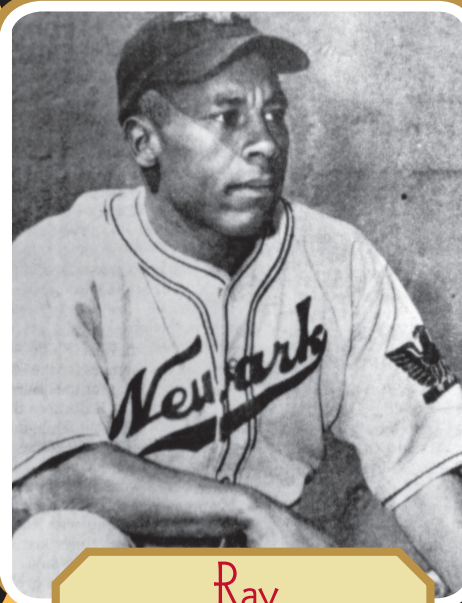
**Larry
DOBY**

When he signed a contract with the Cleveland Indians, Larry Doby became the first black player after Jackie Robinson to play in the Majors. He was a seven-time All-Star center fielder. Doby and his teammate Satchel Paige were the first two black players to win a World Series when the Indians won in 1948.



LEON DAY

Even though Leon Day was a pitcher, he was known for his ability to play every other position besides catcher. He was often called the most versatile player in the Negro Leagues. Day spent most of his career in the Negro and Puerto Rican Leagues. He holds the record for strikeouts in a game in both leagues.



**Ray
DANDRIDGE**

Ray Dandridge is considered to be one of the greatest third-base hitters in the history of baseball. Dandridge would be even more well-known today, but by the time blacks were allowed to play in the Major Leagues, he was considered too old to be traded. Dandridge also played many seasons in the Mexican Leagues because he felt that Negro League players were underpaid.

Newark Landmarks



Extension:

Pick a historic site in Newark and research it. What makes that site historic? Why should it be protected? Write a short essay explaining why that site should be saved for future generations of Newarkers.

AS YOU WALK down the streets of Newark, you may notice that some buildings look very old. Why doesn't the city build new ones in their place?

The reason we don't destroy every old building is because many of them are protected historic sites. Over 70 locations in Newark are on the National Register of Historic Places, the U.S. government's official list of historic sites. Historic sites are important to the community and culture of Newark. By preserving these sites, we are able to appreciate and learn more about our past.

What makes a place historic? A place might be historic because an important event happened there. The site where the Battle of Gettysburg took place is a historic location. The homes of many notable people are also considered to be historic. Thomas Edison's home and laboratory is a historic site in West Orange, New Jersey. Additionally, buildings that have unique designs are considered to be historic. The Flatiron Building in New York City is considered historic because of its distinct triangular shape. Do you know of any historic sites in your neighborhood?

Directions: On the next page, match the name of each historic site in Newark to its photo. If you need help identifying sites, you can search the National Register of Historic Places online at: npgallery.nps.gov/nrhp



A



B



C



D



E



F



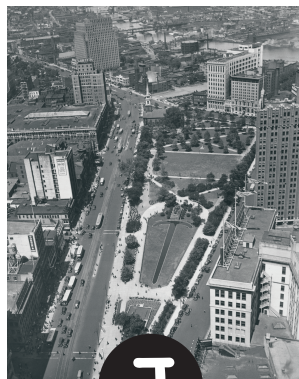
G



H



I



J

1. Broad Street Train Station

2. Eberhardt Hall

3. The Hahne & Co. building

4. Krueger-Scott Mansion

5. Essex County Courthouse

6. Lincoln Park

7. Military Park

8. Old First Presbyterian Church

9. Mt. Pleasant Cemetery

10. Newark City Hall

The Cherry Blossom Trees of Branch Brook Park

EVERY SPRING, thousands of people gather in Newark's Branch Brook Park to celebrate the annual Cherry Blossom Festival. People from all over the world travel to the park to see the different shades of pink on these beautiful trees. While the cherry blossom trees are beloved by everyone who has been lucky enough to see them in full bloom, many people do not know that Newark has the largest collection of cherry blossom trees in the United States.

Cherry blossom trees are not native to Newark. In the 1920s, a wealthy woman named Caroline Bamberger Fuld traveled to Japan and became enchanted with their beauty. She wanted her home city of Newark to have more cherry blossom trees than Washington D.C., so she ordered over 2,000 to be planted in Branch Brook Park.

By the 1970s, many of the original cherry blossoms were no longer alive. A native Newarker named Kathleen P. Galop began the Cherry Blossom Festival in 1976 and started replanting trees in the park. There are now over 5,000 cherry blossom trees in Branch Brook Park and Newark's collection rivals that of anywhere else in the world.

Extension

Research another one of Newark's parks. What is the history of this park and what makes it unique? Some parks you might choose are Weequahic Park, Military Park, or Vailsburg Park.



Directions: Use a pink crayon or marker to draw in the cherry blossoms on this tree. In the space below the tree, write three facts about cherry blossom trees in Newark.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Newark Schools: Then and Now

THE NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT is the largest and one of the oldest school systems in the state of New Jersey. The first public schools were built in Newark in the late 1700s and schools in the city have changed greatly since that time. Many of the most famous and successful people from Newark are a product of the city's public schools. The following eight images are from the Newark Public Library's collection of historic school photographs.



Girls practicing archery in their gym class at South Side High School in 1944.



Boys learning to sew at the Monmouth Street School in the 1950s.



Students typing at Central High School in 1952.



Boys boxing at the Lafayette Street School in 1944.



Students in the Charlton Street School cafeteria in 1945.



Students in the library at the Oliver Street School in the 1950s.



Girls in a cooking class at the Cleveland Junior High School in the 1950s.



A play being performed at Arts High School in 1946.

Discussion Questions

1. What surprised you most about the activities the students are doing in these photos?
2. How have schools in Newark changed since these photos were taken?
3. What other questions do you have about what schools were like in the past?
4. How do you think schools will continue to change over the next 50 years?

Extension

Visit the Newark School Photograph Collection at the Newark Public Library's Digital Collections page at digital.npl.org. Find photographs from a school in your neighborhood in the collection. How does that school look different today? Create a collage by combining historic photos with present day photos of the school.

A Riot or a Rebellion?

The Rebellion of 1967

For five hot days in July of 1967, Newark looked more like a war-zone than one of the nation's oldest and most important cities. Stores burned, people were killed, and the city would never be the same again. The events that took place were originally called "The Newark Riots" but today, most residents and historians use the phrase "The Newark Rebellion" instead.

What happened?

On July 12th, 1967, a black cab driver named John Smith was pulled over by two white police officers. Smith was arrested and claimed he was beaten by the officers in the back of their patrol car. Residents of the Hayes Homes saw Smith being dragged across the pavement into the Fourth Precinct police station across the street. Smith was beaten again inside the station and rumors quickly spread that he had been killed.

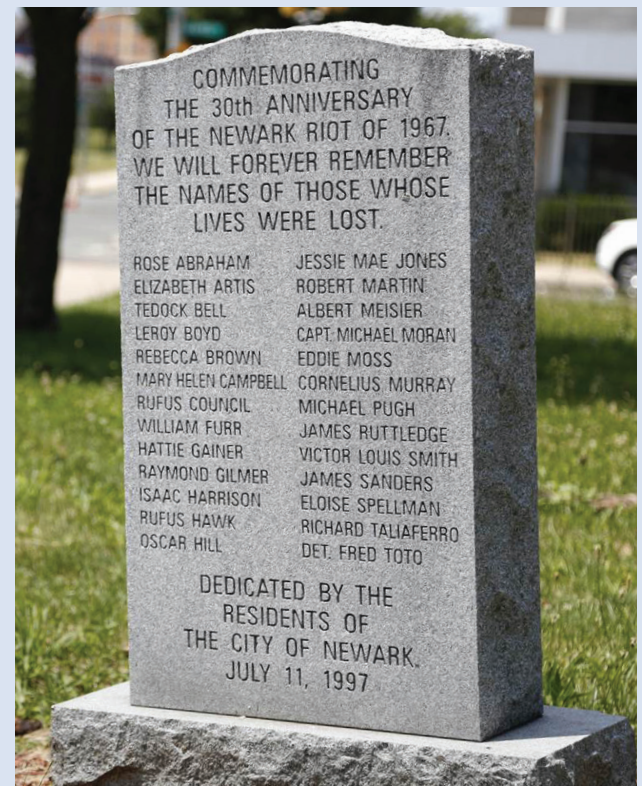
About 250 Newark residents gathered outside the Fourth Precinct and began throwing rocks at the building and at the officers who came outside. Even though Smith was still alive, this incident marked the beginning of the Rebellion.

The next day, a march was organized to protest police brutality. Although some community leaders wanted the protest to be peaceful, property destruction and looting quickly broke out. Much of the looting was targeted at white-owned businesses that had discriminated against black Newarkers.

Mayor Hugh Addonizio feared that the local police would not be able to stop the looting, so he asked New Jersey's Governor Richard Hughes for help. Hughes responded by sending in thousands of State Police and National Guardsmen to aid the Newark police officers who were already in the city. The situation in Newark soon became even more violent.



Newark firemen put out a fire on Broad Street during the Rebellion. Source: *The Star-Ledger*



A memorial at the corner of Springfield and 15th Avenues commemorates the people who died during the Newark Rebellion.

The State Police and the National Guard were unfamiliar with the city of Newark and poorly trained to deal with the type of violence taking place. Many historians argue that the police were the biggest cause of the violence. Officers opened fire on high-rise buildings, killing innocent people.

By the time State Police and the National Guard were pulled out of the city, 26 people, most of whom were black Newarkers had died, more than 700 people were injured, and \$10 million in damage had been done. The scars from these five days still remain in Newark's history.

Causes of the Newark Rebellion

There are many reasons why the Newark Rebellion occurred. These reasons include:

- Police brutality and racial profiling
- Few black Newarkers held elected office or were in positions of power in the local government
- Wilbur Parker, a highly educated man who was the state's first African American accountant, was denied a position as secretary to the Board of Education. James Callaghan, a white man with only a high school degree and few qualifications, was offered the position instead.
- Discrimination in housing, education, and employment toward black Newarkers
- Industrial jobs leaving the city
- The proposed destruction of a black neighborhood to build the UMDNJ Medical School
- An overall sense among black Newarkers that the city didn't see them as equals

Riot or Rebellion?

A rebellion is an act of resistance against people in power. A riot is a random act of chaos. Because of the reasons listed above, many Newarkers believe that the actions the



The National Guard setting up a camp during the Newark Rebellion. Historians argue that the National Guard was poorly trained to deal with the unrest that took place in American cities during the 1960s. Source: *The Star-Ledger*

protesters took against the police and city government were justified. That is why the word "rebellion" has become more common than "riot."

Discussion Topics

1. Do you think the events that took place in 1967 were a riot or a rebellion? Why?
2. Do you think the Newark Rebellion could have been prevented? How?
3. How should the Rebellion be remembered?
4. If you were to design a memorial for the Rebellion, what would it look like?
5. Are there any recent events in American history that remind you of the Rebellion? Are the issues that caused the Newark Rebellion still present today?



The Election of Ken Gibson, Newark's First African American Mayor

KEN GIBSON WAS ELECTED in 1970 as the 34th mayor of Newark, New Jersey. The election of Ken Gibson was an important historical event. Not only was Ken Gibson the first African American mayor of Newark, but he was also the first African American mayor to be elected to office in any major northeastern city in the United States.

Ken Gibson faced many challenges while he was mayor of Newark. When he was elected, the city's economy was in a great decline and there were racial tensions between the black and white residents of the city. Despite these difficulties, Gibson helped African Americans and Latinos obtain city jobs they had previously been excluded from. He also opened community health centers that residents still use today.

Mayor Gibson's election was encouraging to many people throughout the country and black politicians often cited him as one of their inspirations when running for public office. The 1970s were a difficult era for many Newarkers, but Gibson's calm demeanor gave struggling residents hope in a better future.

**NEWARK
HAS ANOTHER
CHANCE
JUNE 16th
DON'T WASTE IT
VOTE
KEN GIBSON
A-1**



**Our city doesn't have to put up with another four years
of neglect by the Addonizio Administration.
On June 16th you can guarantee a change in the quality of life
for all 402,000 citizens by electing KEN GIBSON mayor.**

A civil engineer in Newark for 17 years, **KEN GIBSON** is seeking elective office only because he wants the same things for our city as you do: safer and cleaner streets, new housing and more schools, lower taxes, an end to corruption and elimination of narcotics traffic. **KEN GIBSON** does not promise to work miracles, but he will bring professional, dedicated and honest administration into City Hall.

Newark is one city — many neighborhoods and many people — united in its rejection of the past in favor of a common, reasoned approach to its problems. To move forward now, Newark needs new leadership, leadership which commands respect. Newark will have that leadership June 16 with the election of **KEN GIBSON** as mayor.

VOTE KEN GIBSON A-1 June 16

Paid by Gibson Civic Assn., 589 Broad St. (642-6266)

Directions: On page 33 is a campaign advertisement encouraging Newark residents to support Ken Gibson in his 1970 campaign for mayor against Hugh Addonizio. Look over the advertisement and answer the questions below.

1. What was Ken Gibson's background before he ran for mayor?

2. Why did Ken Gibson run for mayor in 1970? What issues did he care about?

**3. Why do you think Ken Gibson's advertisement was so effective?
How did he convince Newarkers to vote for him?**

4. Imagine that you are running for mayor of Newark. Use the space below to design a campaign advertisement for yourself. What issues would you run on? How would you convince people to vote for you?

The Puerto Rican Rebellion of 1974

A clash with the police

SEPTEMBER 1, 1974, was a beautiful late summer day in Newark. The scene in Branch Brook Park was similar to any other warm Sunday. Families were picnicking and children were playing games in the park's wide open spaces. 6,000 Puerto Ricans had gathered for a *fiesta patronal*, a yearly celebration held in countries influenced by Spanish culture. None of the Puerto Rican families who were at the park could have imagined how the day would end.

The peaceful scene in the park turned violent when several Essex County police officers on horseback approached a group of Puerto Rican men playing a dice game. The police claimed the men were illegally playing for money and knocked over their table. Several young people who were nearby became upset. They started throwing rocks and bottles at the police officers.

Chaos erupted when the police rode their horses through the surrounding crowd. A four-year-old child and several other people were injured. Officers from across the city were called to help control an increasingly hostile crowd. As more police came to the scene, it looked like even more violence would break out.

The Mayor Arrives

Mayor Ken Gibson and city officials were afraid of seeing a repeat of the violence that took place in Newark in 1967. Mayor Gibson's main goal that day was to prevent any further violence. When he arrived at the park, he made sure the police did not move any closer to the crowd. He suggested that the young Puerto Ricans in the park walk to City Hall where he could address their concerns peacefully.

The next day, Puerto Rican leaders arrived at City Hall with hopes of discussing the problems their community faced such as police brutality, unemployment, and low-quality housing. However,



Man placing Puerto Rican flag atop a burning Newark police car during disturbance at Branch Brook Park

GRABS SET TALKS
IN PEACE TACTICS

Puerto Ricans and Police Clash in a Riot in Newark

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

A Labor Day weekend festival and an ambulance of the North Ward Citizens First Aid Squad were shattered. The May 19 helped to defuse the situation by leading

ITALIAN REDS
FOR POWER SHA

sort Rome Needs
cooperation to So
Economic Cr

The New York Times covered the clash that took place in Branch Brook Park between Puerto Ricans and the police. However, the 1974 Rebellion received much less media attention than the one in 1967. Historians in recent years have worked hard to educate the public more about the problems Latinos faced in cities in the 1970s.



A crowd gathered outside of City Hall while Ken Gibson met with Puerto Rican community leaders inside. Ken Gibson was both praised for remaining calm during the unrest and criticized for not doing enough to address the unique problems Puerto Ricans in Newark faced.

Mayor Gibson was more concerned with keeping order than with listening to the issues brought to him. Many of the people who had come to City Hall looking for answers were disappointed by Mayor Gibson's response.

Violence broke out again between a crowd outside of City Hall and the police. Some of those in the crowd returned to their neighborhoods and engaged in looting and property destruction. As the violence wound down, *The Star-Ledger* would describe the North Ward, which was home to many Puerto Ricans, as a "neighborhood full of bitterness and confusion."

A repeat of 1967?

The Puerto Rican Rebellion of 1974 had many similar causes to the Newark Rebellion of 1967. Like African Americans, Puerto Ricans also experienced issues related to a lack of political representation, police brutality, poverty, and discrimination.

However, many of the problems Puerto Ricans faced were unique to their community. The difference in culture and language between Puerto Rico and Newark made it difficult for many Puerto Ricans to find jobs and receive an education. Even though Puerto Rico is a part of the United States, many people did not consider Puerto Ricans to be fully American.

Today, Puerto Ricans play an important role in the culture, politics, and institutions of Newark. The Rebellion of 1974 marked a turning point where many Puerto Ricans realized the need to independently organize themselves to fight for more rights and services in their communities.

Extension

Write a compare and contrast essay analyzing the similarities and differences between the rebellions that took place in Newark in 1967 and 1974.



Dr. Hilda Hidalgo was one of the most respected Puerto Rican leaders in Newark. During her life, she was involved in many groups that helped support the Puerto Rican community such as **ASPIRA**, **La Casa de Don Pedro**, and the **Puerto Rican Congress**.

Discussion Questions:

1. What started the violence between police and picnickers on September 1, 1974 in Branch Brook Park?
2. How did Mayor Ken Gibson help calm tensions between the police and those in the park?
3. Why do you think *The Star-Ledger* described the North Ward as a "neighborhood full of bitterness and confusion"?
4. How was the Puerto Rican Rebellion of 1974 similar to the Newark Rebellion of 1967? How was it different? (Look back at pages 31-32 to help you answer this question).



The Latino Migration to Newark

IN 1980, LATINOS made up 18.6% of Newark's population. By 2010, Latinos were 33.8% of the population and were the fastest growing immigrant group in Newark.

Newark has always been a city made up of immigrants and migrants. The arrival of Latino immigrants continues Newark's tradition as being a place where people settle from all over the world. Much like the European immigrants who came before them, Latinos came to Newark for job opportunities, to be with their families who were already living in Newark, and to start new lives.

What lands do Latino immigrants come from?

The answer to that question would be many! There are Newarkers from every nation in Latin America who are residents of our city, but the largest Latino populations in Newark come from Puerto Rico, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Cuba, Guatemala, and Honduras. Latino culture is celebrated throughout Newark in our restaurants, festivals, parks, and schools.

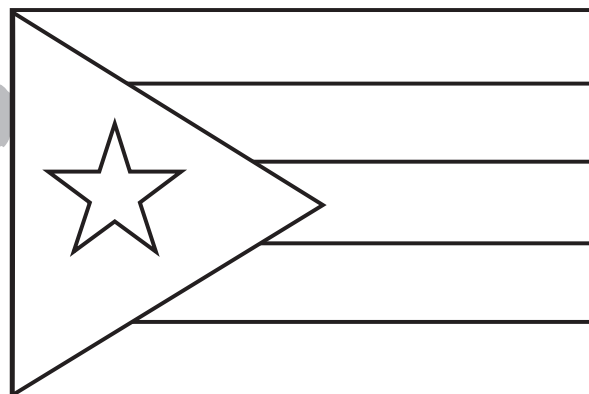
Directions: For each Latin American country or territory, fill in the fact table and color in its flag.

Puerto Rico

National Language(s): _____

Capital: _____

Population: _____



Some Contributions to Newark:

- ✓ Political activism
- ✓ Music (salsa, reggaeton, bomba & plena, etc.)
- ✓ Bilingual education
- ✓ Community organization
- ✓ Churches
- ✓ Cuisine (pasteles, lechón, arroz con gandules, coquito)
- ✓ Puerto Rican Day Parade

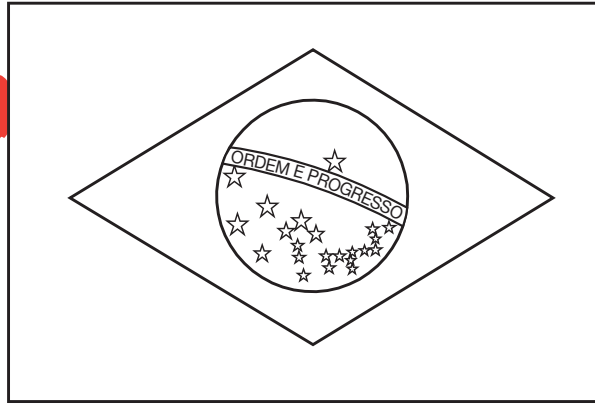


Brazil

National Language(s): _____

Capital: _____

Population: _____



Some Contributions to Newark:

- ✓ Cuisine (churrascaria)
- ✓ Capoeira
- ✓ Samba
- ✓ *Brazilian Press* newspaper
- ✓ Brazilian Day Festival
- ✓ Small businesses in the Ironbound

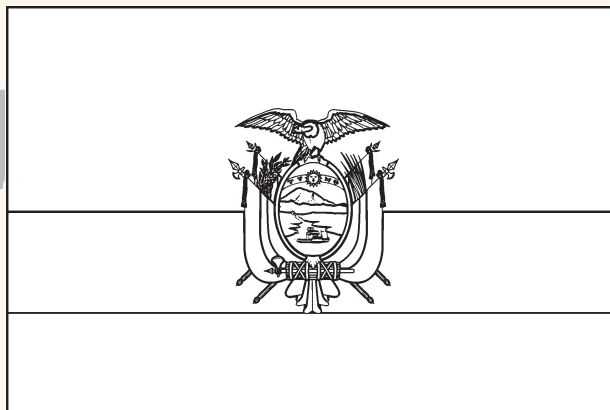


Ecuador

National Language(s): _____

Capital: _____

Population: _____



Some Contributions to Newark:

- ✓ Cuisine (ceviche, fanesca, patacones)
- ✓ Andean music
- ✓ Pasillo music
- ✓ Foreign Consulate of Ecuador
- ✓ Distinct traditions from the four regions of Ecuador — Amazon, Sierra, Coast, and Galapagos Islands

Latino Community Organizations

THERE ARE MANY organizations in Newark that have helped improve the lives of the city's Latino population. Listed below are three of the oldest Latino organizations in Newark. They have each played an important role in empowering Newark's Latino population.

ASPIRA, INC. OF

NEW JERSEY: ASPIRA was created in 1961 by Dr. Antonia Pantoja and a group of Puerto Rican educators with the goal of improving youth education programs for Puerto Rican students. Dr. Pantoja believed that education would help

the Puerto Rican community overcome problems related to poverty and discrimination. Today, ASPIRA serves over 85,000 students in over 400 schools through programs such as leadership training, cultural activities, educational advocacy, and scholarship assistance.

Website: aspiranj.org



This ASPIRA button comes from the collection of Dr. Hilda Hidalgo.



**LA CASA DE
DON PEDRO**
EMPOWER AND REVITALIZE

LA CASA DE DON PEDRO: La Casa de Don Pedro was formed in 1972 as a grassroots, activist organization. It was named after Don Pedro Albizu Campos, a Puerto Rican nationalist, who believed in the virtues of self-sufficiency and empowerment. La Casa is based in Newark's heavily Latino North Ward and provides services such as youth educational programs, workforce training, housing assistance, and community health initiatives to over 50,000 people.

Website: lacasanwk.org



FOCUS: Focus has worked to empower Newark's Latino community since 1967. Focus offers a large amount of programs for all ages geared toward health and human development. These programs include summer classes for students, English language classes, the FOCUS-Rutgers Wellness Center, and emergency assistance to families in need.

Website: focus411.org

A Celebration of Latino Heritage

THERE ARE LOTS OF WAYS to celebrate and learn about Latin American culture as a resident of Newark. What other ways can you celebrate Latino heritage?



The Puerto Rican Day Parade

The Puerto Rican Day Parade is a celebration of the culture and heritage of Puerto Rico that takes place every year on the third Sunday of September. The mission of the parade is to "instill a sense of pride and self-worth in our Puerto Rican community through the exhibition of art, music, literature, education, and civic engagement." As of 2017, the parade has been held for the past 56 years. People of all cultures come together to celebrate Puerto Rican culture on this day.

Festival de la Familia

La Casa de Don Pedro is one of Newark's oldest and largest community organizations committed to empowering Puerto Rican and Latino residents. Every year, La Casa hosts the Festival de la Familia in Newark's Lower Broadway neighborhood. The festival is a celebration of Newark's Latino families and includes street performances, dances, and music from many different countries. Community groups from all over the city help host the festival.



La Sala Hispanoamericana

Interested in learning more about Latin American culture and history? La Sala Hispanoamericana, located on the first floor of the Newark Public Library, contains the largest collection of Spanish-language materials of any public library in the state. Bilingual librarians are always on staff to help visitors find whatever materials they are looking for.

The Latin American Collection at the Newark Museum

If you would like to learn more about Latin American arts and artifacts, there is no better place in Newark to visit than the Newark Museum. The Museum's Latin American Collection contains work ranging from the pre-Columbian era to the present. Spend the day looking at popular artists from Mexico and pottery from the Peruvian Amazon.



Newark: A City of Talent

DID YOU KNOW that many famous musicians, artists, authors, and activists are from Newark? Newark is known for its many talented residents.

Read about three famous Newarkers below and then pick one of the famous Newarkers in the bottom box to research on your own.



AMIRI BARAKA was a poet, playwright, author, and activist. He was involved in the Civil Rights movement and was a vocal critic of racism and oppression. His most famous play, *Dutchman*, explored race relations during the 1960s in America. His Spirit House in Newark was a famous meeting ground for other artists and activists. He was never afraid to express his opinion. People remember him for his outspokenness and willingness to stand up for others.



SARAH VAUGHAN was an American jazz singer, who has been described by music critic Scott Yanow as having "one of the most wondrous voices of the 20th century." Her nickname was "The Divine One" and she was a four-time Grammy winner. Vaughan was noted for her incredible vocal range and control. Fellow jazz singer Mel Tormé said that Vaughan had "...the single best vocal instrument of any singer working in the popular field." She performed at nightclubs in Newark's Lincoln Park neighborhood.



Throughout her life, **QUEEN LATIFAH** has been a true Renaissance woman, working as a rapper, songwriter, singer, actress, model, television producer, record producer, and talk show host. She is considered to be one of the earliest feminists in the hip-hop genre and was the first female hip-hop artist to receive an Oscar. Queen Latifah frequently mentions her Newark roots. In an interview with *American Way* magazine in 2014, Latifah said, "Everything starts with Newark. Newark is the heart."

Directions: Research one of these other famous Newarkers.

What are they best known for and how did Newark influence them?

Philip Roth
Whitney Houston
Effa Manley
Shaquille O'Neal
Dr. Hilda Hidalgo
Cory Booker

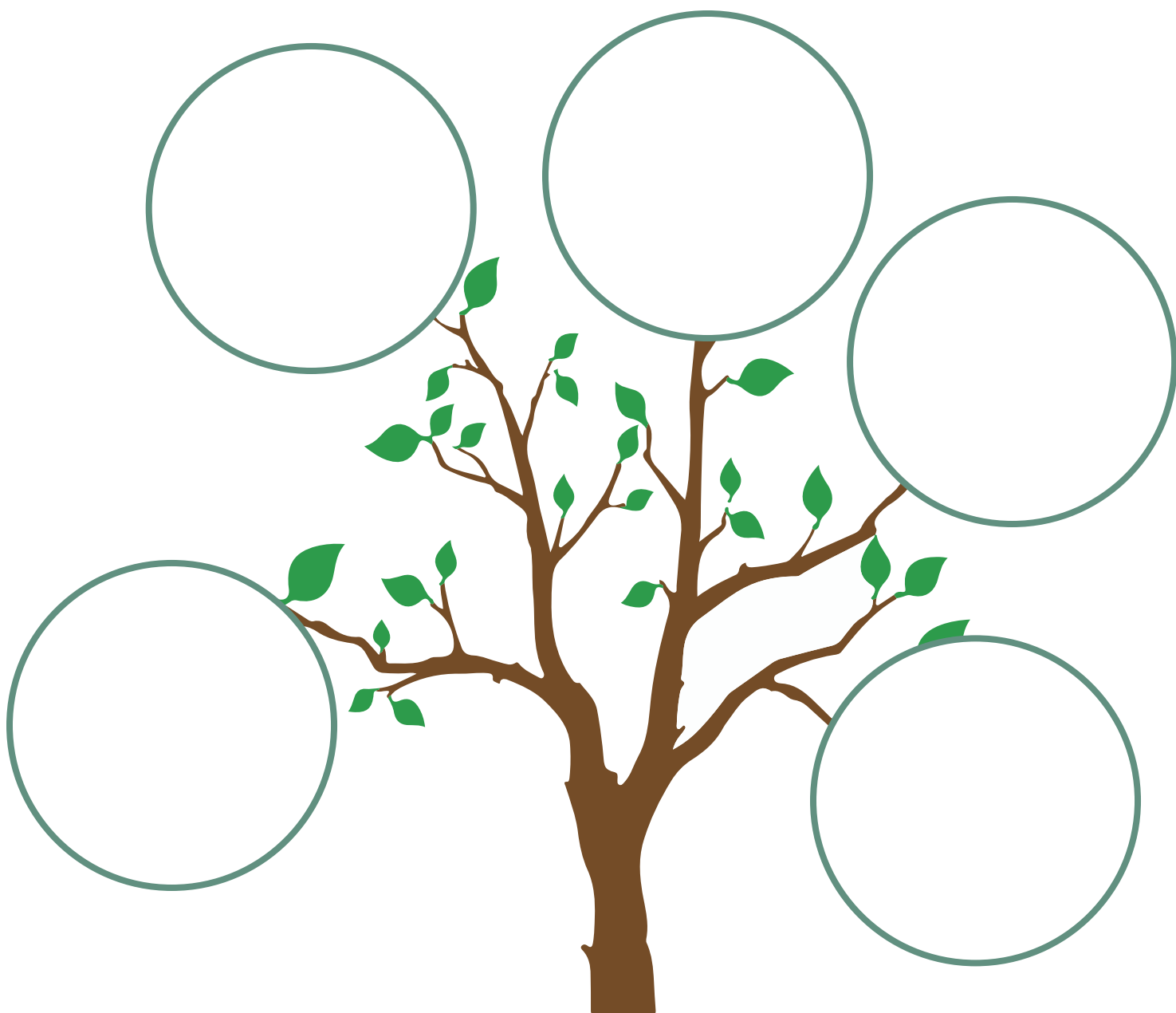
Marion Thompson Wright
Savion Glover
Wynona Lipman
Dr. E. Alma Flagg
Gloria Gaynor
Michael B. Jordan

John Cotton Dana
Dr. Clement Price
Sheila Oliver
Dr. Rita Sapiro Finkler
Senator M. Teresa Ruiz
Dr. Robert Curvin

Who Are the Important Newarkers in Your Life?

Newark is a city made up of people who work hard every day to help their neighbors and improve the lives of their fellow residents. Some of the most important people in the city do not always receive the recognition they deserve. If it weren't for people like bus drivers, crossing guards, custodians, and security guards, Newark would not be able to function as a city. It is everyday Newarkers, not celebrities, who make up the backbone of the city.

Directions: Imagine that Newark is like a tree. Each branch of the tree is made up of people in the community who contribute to the city. Who are five people in your community that could make up these branches? Write their names in each of the circles below.



Yum, Yum! Newark

YOU ARE WALKING down Ferry Street in the Ironbound and the delicious smell of Portuguese barbecue wafts through the air. On another block or in another neighborhood, you may smell different cuisines such as Italian, soul food, Ecuadorian, Halal, Cuban, and many others. How did so many types of food wind up in one city?

Newark's food culture is unique. Because of the many immigrant groups and the African Americans from the Southeastern United States that have made their homes in the city, food from all around the world can be found in Newark. Newarkers take great pride in sharing their favorite dishes with friends, family, and visitors to the city.

Read about Newark's food history below and then answer the questions.

Italian Hot Dogs

Jimmy "Buff" Racioppi, an Italian American, invented the Italian Hot Dog in Newark in 1932. Jimmy Buff placed his hot dogs in freshly made pizza bread and topped them with onions, peppers, and deep fried potatoes. Italian Hot Dogs soon became associated with Newark in the same way that cheesesteaks are with Philadelphia. Several pizza places in Newark still serve these tasty treats.



them to the North during the Great Migration. The term "soul food" became popular in the 1960s during the Civil Rights movement. Amiri Baraka is considered to be one of the first people to use the phrase. Soul food is now eaten by people of all backgrounds and many famous chefs cook in this style.

Soul Food

Chicken fried steak, pork ribs, collard greens, and cornbread are some of the most popular and widely served dishes in the United States. We now call this type of food "soul food," but this style of cooking has its history rooted in slavery. On Southern plantations, slaves used these ingredients because that was all they had available. After slavery ended, African Americans continued to use these ingredients and brought their recipes with



Halal Food

The word "halal" means "permissible" in Arabic and halal food refers to anything that is allowed under Islamic dietary law. Like other religious laws about food, Islamic law explains to Muslims what types of food they can eat and how these foods must be prepared. One does not need to be Muslim to enjoy halal food. If you have ever eaten a plate of chicken and rice or a falafel from a cart on Broad Street, you were eating halal food. These carts have become popular in many cities with Muslim communities.



Portuguese and Brazilian Barbecue

Portuguese and Brazilian barbecue are common in the Ironbound neighborhood and in parts of the North Ward. These barbecues are often called churrascarias, which are a type of steakhouse where different meats are cooked on long skewers in the churrasco style. One style of serving these meats is called rodizio. Servers come to the table with knives and cut off pieces of meat for guests. Guests signal for more meats with a green card, and for waiters to stop with a red one.



Puerto Rican Cuisine

As some of the earliest Latin American migrants to arrive in Newark, Puerto Ricans have had an enormous influence on the local cuisine.

Plantains, a type of banana, are common in many Puerto Rican recipes and can be found in most supermarkets in Newark. Mofongo consists of fried plantains that are

seasoned and mashed together in a ball. Mofongo is served with many different types of vegetables and meats.

Kosher Delis

Newark's South Ward once had one of the largest Jewish communities in the United States. Many of the Jewish immigrants in Newark came from Germany and Russia and followed a Kosher diet. A Kosher diet is based on religious laws found in the Bible. People who follow a Kosher diet cannot eat pork and do not eat meat and dairy during the same meal. Although the South Ward is no longer a Jewish neighborhood, Bragman's is a Kosher deli that is one of the oldest businesses in Newark. Large pastrami and corned beef sandwiches are commonly served at Kosher delis.

1. What are three things you learned about food in Newark?

2. What are some dishes you eat with your family? Do you know what culture these foods come from?

3. What is your favorite place to eat in Newark?

The Newark Renaissance

AFTER THE REBELLION of 1967, Newark lost a large part of its population. Many people left Newark to live in the surrounding suburbs and businesses moved out of the city.

During 1970s and 1980s, Newark entered a period of urban decline. **Urban decline** is a process in which cities lose residents, buildings become abandoned, crime increases, and unemployment rises. Many cities in the United States, such as New York, Baltimore, and Detroit, also dealt with urban decline during this period.

In the 1990s, some Newarkers started using the term “Newark Renaissance” to describe changes occurring in the city. The word “**Renaissance**” means renewal or rebirth. People said Newark was undergoing a Renaissance because new buildings were being constructed and new people were living and working in the city. Politicians believed that the problems the city faced during years of urban decline could be fixed.

The New Jersey Performing Arts Center (NJPAC) opened in 1997. Many people who had never been to Newark came to the city for the first time to see concerts and performances. The opening of the Prudential Center in 2007 brought even more people into the city to see the New Jersey Devils hockey team and other events.

Not everyone agrees that Newark is experiencing a Renaissance. Some people feel that the development has spread to a few neighborhoods only. Other people argue that the city has always had a strong arts community and cultural events. These people believe it is wrong to say Newark is going through a renewal when talented and creative people have always lived in the city.

Directions: Do you think Newark is experiencing a Renaissance? Why or why not? Use your personal experiences as a Newark resident to make your argument.

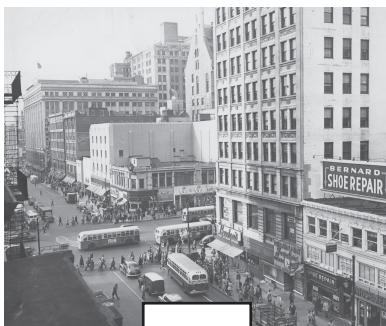
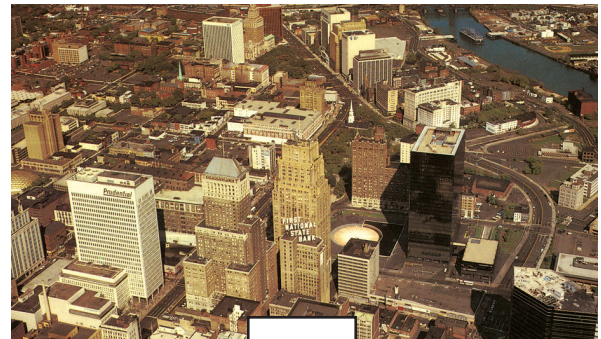
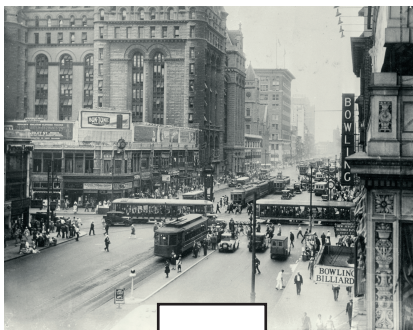


The Hahne & Co. building reopened in 2017 after being empty for 30 years.

Newark Through the Ages

NEWARK HAS CHANGED greatly throughout its history from its time as a Lenni-Lenape fishing ground and colonial settlement, to its industrial peak in the early 20th century, to the center for arts, business, and education that it is today.

Directions: Below are six pictures of Newark from different time periods in the city's history. Can you put these pictures in order from the oldest to the most recent? Label each picture in the boxes from 1 to 6, with 1 being the oldest and 6 being the most recent. Study each picture carefully to help you determine where it belongs.



Are You Interested in Learning Even More?

IF YOU LIVE or go to school in Newark, visit the Newark Public Library at any of our locations to sign up for a free library card. The Charles F. Cummings New Jersey Information Center on the third floor of the Main Library can assist you with any questions you have about Newark's history. The New Jersey Hispanic Research and Information Center, which contains the Puerto Rican Community Archives and the Latino Oral History Collection, and the James Brown African American Room, which preserves information about Newark's past, are also located in the Main Library.

The Newark Public Library
5 Washington Street
Newark, NJ 07102
npl.org
973-733-7784



My Newark Story Website npl.org/mynewarkstory

Visit My Newark Story's website for a booklist, activities, lesson plans, and more resources about Newark's history.

The Newark Public Library's Digital Collections digital.npl.org

The Newark Public Library has digitized thousands of historic documents and photographs such as African American newspapers, historic maps, street photographs, school photographs, and more.

Latino Oral History Collection npl.org/loh-njhrhc

Direct, first-person accounts of the lives and experiences of men and women from diverse Latino backgrounds who call New Jersey home.

Knowing Newark Columns by Charles F. Cummings knowingnewark.npl.org

Charles F. Cummings was Newark's first official City Historian and was a librarian at the Newark Public Library for many years. He wrote a weekly column for *The Star-Ledger* called Knowing Newark about Newark's history and culture. All of his columns are freely available online.

Answer Key

How Well Do You Know Newark?

(pages 2-3)

- 1.B. 1666
- 2.C. Puritans
- 3.A. The Passaic River
- 4.D. Branch Brook Park
- 5.C. The New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT)
- 6.B. Whitney Houston
- 7.A. The New Jersey Devils
- 8.C. Chris Christie
- 9.C. Madison Square Garden
- 10.A. Journal Square

Newark Landmarks Matching Quiz

(page 26)

1. B
2. G
3. A
4. C
5. F
6. D
7. J
8. H
9. E
10. I

Newark's Industrial Revolution Crossword

(page 16)

Across

4. LEATHER
5. MORRIS
6. CELLULOID

Down

1. CARRIER
2. WESTON
3. BALLANTINE



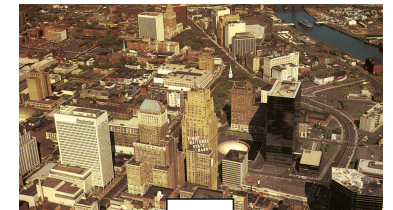
4



2



1



6



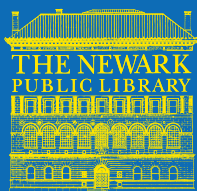
5



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This publication was made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The statements made and views expressed are solely the responsibility of the author.



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